

VAN

To VALUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To rate at a certain price.
When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better valued. *Spenser.*
A mind valuing his reputation at the due price, will repute all dishonest gain much inferior thereto. *Carew's Survey.*
God alone values right the good. *Milton.*

2. To rate highly; to have in high esteem.
Some of the finest treatises in dialogue, many very valued pieces of French, Italian, and English appear. *Addison.*
He values himself upon the compassion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To appraise; to estimate.
A pleasing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;
He values these. *Pope.*

4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to.
If he be poorer than estimation, the priest shall value him. *Lev. xxvii. 8.*

5. To take account of.
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost that did conclude it. *Shakespeare's Hen. VIII.*

6. To reckon at, with respect to number or power.
If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*

7. To consider with respect to importance; to hold important.
Her faction will be full as strong as ours. *Shakespeare.*
The king must take it ill,
Neither of them valued their promises, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

8. To equal in value; to countervail.
So slightly valued in his messenger. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*
It cannot be valued with the gold of ophir. *Jeb. xxviii. 16.*

9. To raise to estimation.
She ordered all things, resisting the wisdom of the wisest, by making the possessor thereof miserable; valuing the folly of the most foolish, by making the success prosperous. *Sidney.*
Some value themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown. *Temple.*
Vanity, or a desire of valuing ourselves by shewing others faults. *Temple.*

10. To raise to estimation.
VALUELESS. *adj.* [from *value*.] Being of no value.
A counterfeited
Refembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves valueless. *Shakespeare's K. John.*

11. To raise to estimation.
VALUER. *n. f.* [from *value*.] He that values.
VALVE. *n. f.* [*valva*, Latin.]
1. A folding door.
Swift through the valves the visionary fair
Repass'd. *Pope's Odyssey, b. iv.*

2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a vessel.
This air, by the opening of the valves, and forcing up of the sucker, may be driven out. *Boyle's Works.*

3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regrefs.
The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood still forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

4. VALVULE. *n. f.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A small valve.
VAMP. *n. f.* The upper leather of a shoe. *Ainsworth.*

5. To VAMP. *v. a.* [This is supposed probably enough by Skinner to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean laying on a new outside.] To piece an old thing with some new part.
You with
To vamp a body with a dangerous phylack,
That's sure of death without. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
This opinion hath been vamp'd up by Cardan. *Bentley.*
I had never much hopes of your vamp'd play. *Swift.*

6. VAMPER. *n. f.* [from *vamp*.] One who pieces out an old thing with something new.
VAN. *n. f.* [from *avant*, French.]
1. The front of an army; the first line.
Before each van prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*
The foe he had survey'd,
Arrang'd, as to him they did appear,
With van, main battle, wings and rear. *Hudibras.*
Van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The midmost battles hailing up behind. *Dryden.*

2. [van. Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing spread wide by which a wind is raised; a fan.
The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar, they call it a corn-van. *Notes on Odyssey.*

3. A wing with which the air is beaten.
He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke
Up-lifted, spurns the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
A fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing drew nigh,

VAN

Who on their plummy vans receiv'd him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*
His disabled wing unfrieth;
He wheel'd in air, and stretch'd his vans in vain;
His vans no longer could his flight sustain. *Dryden.*
The vans are broad on one side, and narrower on the other;
both which minister to the progressive motion of the bird. *Darb.*

VANCOURIER. *n. f.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precursor.
VANE. *n. f.* [*vane*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.
A man she wou'd spell backward;
If tall, a lance ill-headed;
If speaking, why a cane blown with all winds. *Shakespeare.*

VANGUARD. *n. f.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or first line of the army.
The king's vanguard maintained fight against the whole power of the enemies.
Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Bacon.*

VANTILLA. *n. f.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. It hath an anomalous flower, consisting of six leaves, five of which are placed in a circular order, and the middle one is concave: the empalement becomes an horned, soft, fleshy fruit, filled with very small seeds. The fruit of those plants is used to scent chocolate.
When mixed with vanilla, or spices, it acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

VANISH. *v. n.* [*vanire*, Fr.] To disappear.
1. To lose perceptible existence.
High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but must be nursed by the like, or else vanishes as soon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

2. To lose perceptible existence.
Whether are they vanish'd?
— Into the air; and what a cloud of corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakespeare.*
While fancy brings the vanish'd piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

3. To lose perceptible existence.
Now I have taken heart, thou vanishest.
He cut the cleaving sky, *Shakespeare.*
And in a moment vanish'd from her eye. *Pope's Odyssey.*

4. To lose perceptible existence.
All these delights will vanish.
That spirit of religion and seriousness, by which we had distinguished ourselves, vanished all at once, and a spirit of infidelity and prophaneness started up. *Atterbury.*

VANITY. *n. f.* [*vanitas*, Latin.]
1. Emptiness; uncertainty; vanity.
2. Frivolous desire; fruitless endeavour.
Vanity possesseth many, who are desirous to know the certainty of things to come.
Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when least was safe,
Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*

3. To lose perceptible existence.
To use long discourse against those things which are both against scripture and reason, might rightly be judged a vanity in the answerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

4. To lose perceptible existence.
Here I may well shew the vanity of that which is reported in the story of Wallingham. *Sir J. Davies.*

5. Empty pleasure; vain pursuit; idle shew; unsubstantial enjoyment; petty object of pride.
Were it not strange if God should have made such store of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be consumed in secular vanity, allowing none but the baser sort to be employed in his own service. *Hooker.*

6. To lose perceptible existence.
Bestow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some vanity of mine art. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
Cast not her serious wit on idle things;
Maks her free will slave to vanity. *Davies.*
Sin, with vanity, had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*
The eldest equal the youngest in the vanity of their dres; and no other reason can be given of it, but that they equal, if not surpass them, in the vanity of their desires. *South.*

7. To lose perceptible existence.
Think not when woman's transient breath is fled,
That all her vanities at once are dead;
Succeeding vanities the still regards,
And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*

8. To lose perceptible existence.
The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through vanity, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity. *Spenser.*
Whether it were out of the same vanity, which possessed all those learned philosophers and poets, that Plato also published, not under the right authors names, those things which he had read in the scriptures; or fearing the severity of the Areopagite, and the example of his master Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

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VAP

7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon slight grounds; pride operating on small occasions.
Can you add guilt to vanity, and take
A pride to hear the conquests which you make. *Dryden.*
'Tis an old maxim in the schools,
That vanity's the food of fools;
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condescend to take a bit. *Swift's Miscel.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat. *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in use.
The corn, which in vanishing lieth lowest is the best. *Bacon.*

To VANQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]
1. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.
Wer't not a shame, that, whilst you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late vanquish'd, you? *Shakespeare.*
Should make a start o'er seas, and vanquish'd you? *Shakespeare.*
They subdued and vanquish'd the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

2. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.
The gods the victor, Cato the vanquish'd chose:
But you have done what Cato could not do,
To chuse the vanquish'd rebels in all encounters. *Dryden.*

3. To conquer; to overcome; to subdue.
This bold assertion has been fully vanquish'd in a late reply to the bishop of Meaux's treatise. *F. Atterbury.*

VANQUISHER. *n. f.* [from *vanquish*.] Conqueror; subduer.
He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeless restitution, so he might
Be call'd your vanquisher. *Shakespeare.*
I shall rise victorious, and subdue
My vanquisher; spoil'd of his vaunted spoil. *Milton.*
Troy's vanquisher, and great Achilles' son. *A. Phillips.*

VANTAGE. *n. f.* [from *advantage*.]
1. Gain; profit.
What great vantage do we get by the trade of a pastor? *Sidney.*

2. Superiority; state in which one had better means of action than another.
With the vantage of mine own excuse,
Hath he excepted most against my love. *Shakespeare.*
He had them at vantage, being tired and harrass'd with a long march. *Bacon.*
The pardoned person must not think to stand upon the same vantage of ground with the innocent. *South.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.
Be assur'd, Madam, 'twill be done
With his next vantage. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To VANTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit.
We yet of present peril be afraid;
For needless fear did never vantage none. *Fairy Queen.*

VANTRASS. *n. f.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.
I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vambrace put this wither'd brawn. *Shakespeare.*
Put on vambrases, and greaves, and gauntlets. *Milton.*

VAPID. *adj.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the spirit evaporated; spiritless; uninteresting.
Thy wines let feed a while
On the fat refuse, lest too soon disjoin'd,
From spirit to spirit, or spirit to spirit, change. *Phillips.*
The effects of a rapid and viscous constitution of blood, are stagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbutnot.*

VAPIDNESS. *n. f.* [from *vapid*.] The state of being spiritless or uninteresting.
VAPORATION. *n. f.* [*evaporation*, Fr. *evaporation*, Lat. from *vapor*.] The act of escaping in vapours.

VAPORER. *n. f.* [from *vapor*.] A boaster; a braggart.
This shews these vapors, to what scorn they expose themselves. *Government of the Tongue.*

VAPORISH. *adj.* [from *vapor*.] Vaporous; Spleenetic; humourous.
Pallas grew vap'rish once and odd,
She would not do the least right thing. *Swift.*

VAPOROUS. *adj.* [*vaporosus*, Fr. from *vapor*.]
1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fummy.
The vaporous night approaches. *Shakespeare.*
It proceeded from the nature of the vaporous place. *Saunders.*
This shifting our abode from the warmer and more vaporous air of the vallies, to the colder and more subtle air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*

2. Windy; flatulent.
If the mother eat much beans, or such vaporous food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*
Some more subtle corporeal element, may so equally bear against the parts of a little vaporous moisture, as to form it into round drops. *Mare's Antidote against the Plague.*
The food which is most vaporous and perspirable, is the most easily digested. *Arbutnot.*

3. Windy; flatulent.
A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off these vaporous steams of the blood. *Cheyne.*

VAPOUR. *n. f.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Latin.]
1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air.
Vapours, and mists, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*
When first the fun too pow'ful beams displays,
It draws up vapours which obscure its rays:

VAR

But ev'n those clouds at last adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

2. Wind; flatulence.
In the Theffalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themselves into other bodies. These fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

3. Fume; steam.
The morning is the best, because the imagination is not clouded by the vapours of meat. *Dryden.*
In distilling hot spirits, if the head of the still be taken off, the vapour which ascends out of the still will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the still. *Newton's Optics.*

4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.
For the imposthume, the vapour of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

5. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal.
If his sorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy vapour, that it be not discernible even to himself. *Hammond.*

6. [In the plural.] Diseases caused by flatulence, or by diseased nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.
To this we must ascribe the spleen, so frequent in studious men, as well as the vapours to which the other sex are so often subject. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 115.*

To VAPOUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]
1. To pass in a vapour, or fume; to emit fumes; to fly off in evaporations.
When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world vapours in thy breath. *Denne.*
Swift running waters vapour not so much as standing waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 767.*

2. To bully; to brag;
Not true, quoth he? How'er you vapour,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*
These are all the mighty powers
You vainly boast, to cry down ours;
And what in real value's wanting,
Supply with vapouring and ranting. *Hudibras.*
That I might not be vapour'd down by insignificant testimonies, I used the name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. *Gloucester's Pref. to Scap.*

3. To bully; to brag;
Be you to us but kind;
Let Dutchmen vapour, Spaniards curse,
No sorrow we shall find. *E. De Set's Song.*

To VAPOUR. *v. a.* To effuse, or scatter in fumes or vapour.
Break off this last lamenting kiss,
Which sucks two souls, and vapours both away. *Denne.*
He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away;
Another fighting vapour forth his soul,
A third to melt himself in tears. *B. Johnson.*
Opium loath some of his poisonous quality, if vapoured out, and mingled with spirit of wine. *Bacon.*
It must be helped by somewhat which may fix the silver, never to be restored, or vapoured away, when incorporated into such a mass of gold. *Bacon.*

VARIABLE. *adj.* [*variabilis*, Fr. *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconstant.
O swear not by th' inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb;
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable. *Shakespeare.*
Happy countries different,
With variable objects, shall expel
This something settled matter in his heart. *Shakespeare.*
By the lively image of other creatures, did those ancients represent the variable passions of mortals; as by serpents were signified deceivers. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*
His heart I know how variable, and vain,
Self-left. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi. l. 92.*

VARIABleness. *n. f.* [from *variable*.]
1. Changeableness; mutability.
You are not solicitous about the variableness of the weather, or the change of seasons. *Addison.*

2. Levity; inconstancy.
Censurers subject themselves to the charge of variableness in judgment. *Clarissa.*

VARIABLY. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconstantly; uncertainly.

VARIANCE. *n. f.* [from *vary*.] Discord; disagreement; dissension.
I am come to set a man at variance against his father. *Matth.*
A cause of law, by violent course,
Was, from a variance, now a war become. *Daniel's C. War.*
Not so as to set any one doctrine of the gospel at variance with others, which are all admirably consistent. *Syret.*
She runs, but hopes she does not run unseen:
While a kind glance at her pursuer flies,
How much at variance are her feet and eyes? *Pope.*